EUROPE

The North German Lloyd steamship Union, Captain Dreyer, from Bremen the 12th, via Southampton the lath, arrived here last night. She brings details of cable telegrams up to date.

It is said that a strong union is being made in Portugal to resist any party the Duke de Saldanha may form should he resolve to enter into politics upon his arrival from Rome.

all ranks swore to the new Spanish constitution on eral Milans; but the grand ceremonial of 20,000 sol diers taking the oath before General Prim was post-

poned in consequence of the heavy rain.

The Duke de Persigny has written a letter, published in the Constitutionnel of the 13th, arguing that the empire and freedom are not incompatible and that a just and firm government can bear the existence of every liberty.

The number of arrests made in Paris during the

three days of the riots was 850. Some of the prison

ers have been set at liberty.

The Morgen Post of Vienna announces that som grave dissensions which broke out between the Austrian Minister of War and the Archdukes Albert, Leopold and William, have decided the latter to abandon the posts they respectively occupied inspectors of the army, of engineers and of artillery

in the Austrian army.
In the day's sitting of the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet on the 14th inst. Count Andrassy denied the truth of certain reports concerning alleged pre parations for war against neighboring Eastern cour tries, and added:-"The Hungarian monarchy desired the maintenance of peace, and will carry out the principle of non-intervention so long as it continues be observed by other Powers."

in the sitting of the Belgian Senate on the 14th inst. the opposition, by virtue of one of the rules of the House, set aside the new concessions made by the government in the bill for the abolition of in prisonment for debt; and on a second division the opposition's amendment was adopted by thirty-two votes against twenty-five. The bill thus amended

A letter from Vienna states that M. de Kuhn, the Austro-Hungarian Minister of War, finds himself under the necessity of demanding a sum of five milhons of floring for the past year, the expenses having exceeded the estimates of the Military Committee by that amount.

An imperial Russian ukase, just issued, authorizes the establishment of a bank called the international Bank of Commerce, with a capital of 5,000,000 roubles, in shares of 250 roubles each. The prooters of this undertaking are bankers at St. Petersburg, Odessa, Tagabrog, Warsaw, Hamburg, Amsterdam, Prankfort, Paris and London. The whole of the shares are to be taken by the promoters them-

GERMANY.

Tie Viceroy of Egypt-Reception at Court-Festivities and Entertainments—Political Views—Suez Canal—Turkish Opposition— Neutrality Proposals-The King's Journey-Zoll-Parliament-Economical Mania-Excess of Loyalty at Colberg-The Crown Prince Victimized.

The arrival of Ismail Pacha, Viceroy of Egypt, on Monday evening, did not cause as much stir in court circles as the grave point of etiquette with regard to his reception a difficult matter to settle for the venerable Counts Stillfried and Pückler, chtef masters of the court and royal household. For it was Monday at noon, and only a few hours before the advent of the Viceroy, that his brother, lazyl Pacha, who is hostile to him and a devoted loyalist to the Sultan left here, after having accomplished his task of giving to government broad hints as to the dependent position of Ismail Pacha, a vas sal of Abdul Aziz Chan, and by no meanentitled to the official honors due to a sovereign. In this he seems to have been but partiy successful; for if none but the Prusstan Consu General of Alexandria, M. Theremin, General Vot Loen, and the Chamberlain, Count Turstenstein, were despatched for the Viceroy's reception at Oder berg, on the Austro-Prussian frontier, he was, or his arrival at the Eastern depot here, met by several companies of the Guards in full uniform, with their colors and music, by the Military Governor, the Turkish Ambassador, and numerous dignitaries. He, his son, Prince Ibrahim, and the retinue, were then driven in state carriages to the royal castle, where the Crown Prince was in attendance to greet him. A fine suite of apartments in the Schloss has been provided, and the programme of festivities in honor of the occasion proves sufficiently a failure, more or less, of lazyl Pacha's, his affectionate brother's mission. Tuesday noon he paid his first visit to King William and other members of the royal family. His Majesty returned the call and had a lengthy conversation with his guest. At four o'clock P. M. a state dinner of 140 covers was served in the Scaless, followed by the splendid ballet of "Sardanapal" at the Royal Opera. was spent at Potsdam in review dinner, theatrical performance, and reception at the Crown Prince's palace, while to-day his Ma-jesty's castle of Babelsperg is thrown open, and at the Crown Frince's palace, while to-day his Majesty's castle of Babelsuerg is thrown open, and bountful repasts, drives through the parks, to Sans Soaci, &c., are to honor the Viceroy. To-day there will be again a grand cour at the King's palace here, followed by a state dinner and the representation of the new ballet, "Fantasca." It is the Viceroy's own lookout, between all these entertainments, banquets and festivities, to find time for the transaction of business, for it is generally understood that the wily Oriental, Ismail Pacha, seeks much less the picasures of European courts or the personal acquaintance of sovereigns who have heretolore taken no notice of him than the accomplishment of certain political purposes, such as changing his position from a subordinade suzerant to that of an independent ruler, free from both Ottoman and French influences. The impending opening of the Sucz Canataffords him a fine opportunity for appreaching the several Continental governments, inviting their rulers personally to attend on that momentous occasion and proposing international treaties for neutralizing its navigation.

An article in the official La Turquie declares that without a firman of the Sultan the channel acroes the islumus could not be opened, and calls it an arbitrary proceeding of the Expirian vassat to extend invitations. It characterizes the Viceroy's wish of having ambassadors sent to him in file of consuls as high treason, meriting the withdrawal of all his privileges.

This is plain language, but finds no longer an

consuls as high treason, mercanal and sprivileges, all his privileges.

This is plain language, but finds no longer an This is plain language, but finds no longer and the Continental Powers, except Russia, and the Continental In the This is plain language, but finds no longer an echo from the Continental Powers, except Russia, since none of them have any further interest in the dogma of the Integrity of the Ottoman empire. As to a general neutrality of the Sucz canal navigation it is an object of the highest importance, worthy of the support of every honest and well-meaning statesman who has at heart the benefit of mankind. For it would be most deplorable if that magnificent work should be made the apple of contention between ambitious and grasping military Powers, leading to wars, instead of promoting civilization and happiness; if it would be the medium of permanent strife and bloodshed in those richly-biessed border course trees of Europe, Asia and Africa which, far behind in the development of their resources, require peace and security, and are altogether unable to bear the burdens of modern military budgets.

But what do politicians care about the general

and security, and are aitogether unable to bear the burdens of modern military budgets.

But what do politicians care about the general good, which to their own egotistical plaits is as dust in the balance? We hear it already asserted that the Austrian government has declared to the Caninet of the Tumeries that, attaching a high value to the translip of France, she does not identify herself with Egypt's demands of neutrality for the canil. Turkey ('the sick man') ranks foremost in her endeavors to defeat any action in the premises by denying Egypt's right to enter into any national treaty. Now, as to Turkey having an exclusive prerogative for entering mio treates may be considered a doubtful case; but with respect to the canal of suce the right of Egypt admits of no doubt, massmuch as the viceroy is the absolute sovereign of that country, just as much as the king of Saxony, or right the King of Bavaria, in respect to the North Germand Bund. Though he has the title of "Chi-derri" only, which does not fully come up to the meaning of viceroy as it is translated, and though being called "Pacha" of the Chan at Stamboul, to whom he pays tribute and nominally owes multary assistance, it is imbependent of the Sulfan, who has no right of interference in Egyptian affairs, and so completely lacks power that, on the other hand, a strong influence has been repeatedly exerted upon the Turkish domainion by the vassal dynasty. The fact of European governments having heretofore looked upon the descendants of ibrahim's dynasty as Turkisa vassals, not receiving from them or sending them diplomatic representatives, stands as a courtesy towards the Sublime Porte, 1. "Mitutes no tight of Turkey."

With respect to the Sucz Canal not the least particle of a right belongs to Turkey. The great work has been constructed with Egyptian and European capital and labor, and it was never deemed necessary to obtain Turkey's consent, notwithstanding the essential share in the job taken by the Egyptian government.

Fgypt should eventually be successful it will redound to the benefit of all the mations of the world.

Ismail Pacha has had two conferences with Count Bismarck, and to judge by the haste of his departure for Paris to-morrow morning—which by the by, is twenty-four hours earlier than expected and somewhat upsets the programme of festivities—he did not obtain very comforting assurances from this government. In ciever acknowldgement of the preponderating passion of King and government here he-obtained permission to send two dignitaries of his suite—Ratil Pacha, chief of the Egyptian army, and General Efflutious Pacha—to the great gun factory of Krupp, in Essen, and it is quite likely that with his accustomed lavishmess he has given some heavy orders for ordnance.

His Matesty seems to be now completely convalescent, so much so that for the third time his departure for hanover, Bremen, &c., is definitively announced to take place on Sunday next. On the same day the Crown Prince pays a visit to the industrial exhibition at wittenberg, in fulfilment of his promise to be present at its opening.

The proceedings in the Zoll-Parliament are totally void of all interest, consisting in the discussion of commercial treaties with Switzerland, Japan, &c. With respect to the reprehensible practice on the part of government of bringing forward bills for discussion without any previous notice in this assemblage, as well as in the Reischstag, Deputy Stauffenberg, from Bavaria, made a motion that at least fourteen days previous to the opening of the Zoll-Parliament copies of every government bill should be in the hands of members. President Debrück, referring to the rules, declared it impossible to comply with the honorable member's proposition. As far as the revision of the tariff, the increase or decrease of certain duties, is concerned, it will all hinge on the fate of the petroleum imposition in the event of a railure, as in last year, it is expected that government will withdraw all its reform propositions, and that in consequ

Royal highness.

Baron Gerott, North German Ambassador to the
United States, left here the day before yesterday for
Homburg. He was entertained before his departure
by the Hon. Mr. Barcroft at a sumptious banquet
in which among other diplomatists and distinguished guests, we notice the name of Prince HohenJohe, Freimer of Bayaria.

ENGLAND.

Comments of the English Press on the Irish Church Bill.

The London Telegraph of the 14th says:—

Any amendments compatible with the man object of the measure will receive the most attentive consideration, and, no doubt, by skifful management, the tory leaders could effect considerable changes. Amendments like some of those pinced before the flouse of Commons by Mr. Disraeli would, of course, be out of the question, since, as the noble Earl observed, they would not only have left the Church epdowments untouched, but have absolutely increased them by the sum of £1,300,000 or £1,400,000. Amendments conceived in a spirit of flamess and moderation have every chance of success. With marked vigor Lord Granville was supported by Lord Clarendon, who gained the most intimate acquaintance with firsh affairs while Irish Secretary, and is at this moment equally alive to the statesmanship of the whole subject. From the conservative side the main argument of Lord Granville and Lord Clarendon was powerfully reinforced by Lord Carnaryon, who garged his party to accept the bill. On different grounds the Archbishop of Canterbury advised that the House should agree to the second reading. While condemning the measure, he urged that the wisest course for charchmen to pursue was to amend it in committee; and the Primate's voice will, no doubt, have great influence. Indeed, we repeat, after such a birty high we cannot doubt has lessne. The barfen victory which the conservative party would win by defeating the bill would be alke great and permanent.

The London Standard of the same date has the following:— The London Telegraph of the 14th says:-

The London Standard of the same date has the

The London Standard of the same date has the following:—

The House of Lords has been subjected to an amount of pressure by the friends of the Irish Church which is entirely without precedent. What we desire to insist upon is, that it has been ail in one direction. Whether we take the language of churchmen or Protestant dissenters, of deputations from Ireland or of meetings in England, its burden is in every case identical. No one asks the House of Lords to amend the oil! in committee. All are unanimous in demanding that the bill shall be rejected on the second reading. It is almost made the condition upon which the conservative party have received such widespread support that the bill shall not be suffered to pass into committee. The Feers are in a manner forced to deal with it in this manner, and we trust that so important a consideration will not be lost sight of by those who might be disposed to favor a more tentative course of action. After all, we have it on unimpeachable authority that the government will not recognize even the possibility of a compromise, and that they "will not allow the bill to be tampered with in any way," because "its principle invoives all its details." The Peers are told that they must pass the bill as it stands, and that they will alter it at their peril. We can hardly be surprised that they should take up the challenge at the earliest possible moment rather than stave it of with a preliminary sham fight. As Mr. Gathorne flardy said at Leamington, the government employed their strength in the House of Commons with "inexcorable harshness." rejecting every amendament which in the smallest degree mitigated the severity of the measure, and consequently it goes up to the House of Lords "in all its deformity, inquity and injustice." They are warned that they must either pass the bill as it stands, or throw it out. If only the first alternative is possible. that they must either pass the bill as it stants, or throw it out. If only the first alternative is possible, it is due to the tyrannical behavior of Mr. Gladstone and his majority.

FRANCE.

The Recent Riots-The Excitement in Paris

The Recent Rights—The Excitement in Parts
[From Galignani, June 14.]

The rioting at Paris may now be considered at at
end. Last night and on Saturday evening everything
took place on the Boulevards without disturbance
on the former occasion, at haif-past nine, a detach
ment of cavalry, composed of Gardes de Paris an end. Last night and on Saturday evening everything took place on the Boalevards without disturbance. On the former occasion, at half-past nine, a detachment of cavalry, composed of Gardes de Paris and some hussars, made their appearance and were saturded with the bravos of the public. At ten some groups formed at the corner of the Fanbourg Montmarire and obstructed the entrance to that thorough a sowly along. This patrol, preceded by an avant-garde and by its frumpeters, was received with shouts of appliause. We repeatedly heard cries of "Twe Pempereur!" "Twe tumpeters, was received with shouts of appliause. We repeatedly heard cries of "Twe Pempereur!" "Twe tumpeters, was received with shouts of appliause. We repeatedly heard cries of "Twe Pempereur!" "Twe tumpeters and state of a sould be a sowled to at once dispersed. In the rue du Franbourg Montmartre, on a party of men in blouses taking up a position on the causeway and side pavements, several imhabitants of that street advanced and said to them, "Come, take yourselves off, go home, ciear the street; we are shopkeopers of this quarter, we have had quite enough of emecuters and vagabonds! Be off, and in double quick time, or you will have to deal with us!" As the individuals thus addressed showed an inclination to resust, some sergeants de ville came up. "We are on your side," said the persons whose words we have quoted; "rid us of these blackguards!" The agents lost no time in dispersing the groups, and tranquility was soon re-established in that quarter. A few arrests were niso effected. One man was seized who had a sun of 40,000 francs on his person. Also two hads were captured, each of whom had 1,500 francs in gold in his pocket.

All the quarters of Belleville, Menlimontant and La Villette presented the aspect of an ordinary day, or rather of a Sunday evening. At the other end of 40,000 francs on his person. Also two hads were captured, each of whom had 1,500 francs in gold in his pocket.

All the quarters of Belleville, Menlimontant and the Faubouleva

The Arrests of French Journalis Galignani, of the 14th, contains the following para

graph regarding the arrests of French editors:—

MM. Quentin and Cournet, writers on the Reveil, have been arrested and taken to the Prison Mazas.

M. Morel, belonging to the same journal, and M. Boequet, advocate, have also been taken into custody, all on a clarge of conspiring to upset the government. After the perquisition made at the Respectofice M. Laferriere, a young member of the Paris bar, and formerly secretary to M. Ernest Picard, was arrested. Warrants were likewise issued against M. raul Meurice, M. Auguste Arnould and M. Auguste Vacquerie, who have all thought fit to suddenly quit Paris. Also four speakers at the public electoral meetings—MM. Ulysse Parent, Eriosne, Murat and Lefrançais—have been taken up. M. Herbet, editor of the External Energy, March, Eriosne, mand. M. Valice, printer, have been summoned to appear before an examining magistrate. M. Fourny, gorant of the Opinion Nationale, has received a similar notice. graph regarding the arrests of French editors:-

An English Opinion of the Recent French Disturbances. [From the London Star, June 14.]

capital and labor, and it was never deemed necessary to obtain Turkey's consent, notwithalanding the essential share in the job taken by the Egyptian government.

A declaration of neutrality may not suit Russia, whose interest it is to prevent harmony of action, especially on the part of kngland and France; but if

fomenting of riots for the purpose not merely of suppressing them, but of inspiring peaceable citizens with a wholesome respect for existing authority. Of the crowds who now throng the prisons, and of the large number of luckless persons who have suffered painfuly from too close contiguity with "the knuckle dusters" of the servents de sons who have saffered painfully from too close contiguity with "the knuckle dusters" of the servents devile, many were, no doubt, curious spectators, who have paid dearly for their inquisitiveness. But on this occasion, as on others of a similar kind, large bodies of tatterdemaiton rufflaps have made their appearance, whose faces are unfamiliar to the Parisian world, and who, it is said, roam about with a heense not always permitted to less unattractive, if more pronounced politicians. For the present, however, we must be content to await the disclosures which the Preject of Police is prepared to make. What we are now oneshy interested in is the attitude of the government towards the people of France. Will the Emperor accept the full significance of the situation of will he persist in occupying an untenable position? To these questions it would seem that very positive answers are likely to be given, and the present of the destroyer and rebuilder of Paris has been deposed, and unpopularity attackes no longer to the Prefect of the capital, but to an individual who has been relegated to a private station. An occurrence of far greater import is a letter which the Duc de Persigny has addressed to M. Emile Ollivier, in which that confidential adviser of the sovereign argues that the concession of higher. This declaration may appear to be a truism; but if it is followed by acts it will exert a powerful influence for good on the mind of the French nation. The only hope for the Napoleonic dynasty—the only hope for France—les in the establishment of a responsible ministry and a strictly parliamentary system. Those who believe in the conservative influence of political freedom need not to be convinced of the expediency of such a change; but the stanchest advocates of personal government—those whose station as a many processor with in a name has intherto been strangely credulous—must surely perceive that a reactionary policy would be sense.

Liberal Measures in France.

The London Telegraph of the 13th points out that if the election of a greatly strengthened liberal opposition had not been followed by the Paris disorders, If the election of a greatly strengthened liberal opposition had not been followed by the Paris disorders, avowedly prompted by sympathy with the most reckless and bitter literary opponent of the empire, Napoleon III, might have broadened the libertles of France with all the better grace. To obey the deliberate voice of the people, from whose cleetion he derives his place and power, is one thing; it is another and a very different thing to give way, even in semblance, before the claim of a few unsettled youths, and the wanton mischief of a crowd of 'troughs' seizing on any pretext for violence. To a certain degree, therefore, the disorders of iast week might form a bar to the concession of those liberar reforms which were distinctly demanded of the government in the late elections. Above all things, the government must not appear to conless weakness. Happily, however, the recent indications which the Emperor has given of a sincere desire for peace, not merely as a truce between mations, but as a permanent state of things in Europe and encouragement to the hope that he will look his domestic difficulties frankly and boldly in the face; that he will not fly from known fils at nome to others that he knows not of abroad. He is too sagacious not to see that, long after last week's manight turbulence shail have ceased to fill the gossip of the Parisians, the minority of seventy-seven in the Corps Legislatif will continue to exist and act. If this formidable opposition—formidable in its voice if not in its votes—is to be partially disarmed, that must be effected by immediate concession of what can be conceited, without thought of the insure flubilation which will be gaised by the friends what can be conceded, without thought of the in sane jubilation which will be raised by the friends of the Lauterne.

THE CALEDONIAN CLUB.

Their Twelfth Annual Picule.

The tweath annual picnic of the New York Cale ionian Club took place yesterday at Jones' Wood and was a decided success. The chief of the club, Mr. John Goldie, assisted by a committee, whose executive powers can rarely be excelled, had arranged a programme, informal, but select, which could not fall to prolinote the objects which were held in view and contribute to the entire gratification and genuine enjoyment of the participants. The games, which have hitherto been the leading feature in the festivals of the sons of Scotia, were, however, not set down in their programme of yesterday as the leading feature of the proceedings. The battle of Bannockourn was what the club designed to celebrate, and to do so they arranged a programme of the most democratic kind—dancing being the chief feature, and general and individual enjoyment the next. The Caledonian Club was organized in 18c2 and chartered in 18c1, its objects are to perpetuate the ancient costumes and customs of Scotland after the fashion of Waliace and Bruce, and to keep aive in the hearts of their countrymen the patriolism which animated these two leaders. The battle of Bannockburn took place on the 24th of June a couple of centuries ago, and it was to renew that event and bring it back into the memories of the memoers of the ciue, more than anything eise, that the pichic was gotten up. set down in their programme of yesterday as the leading feature of the proceedings. The battle of

goiten up.

Shortly before ten in the morning the members of the clab, numbering about 600—100 of whom were attired in "full kit and umform," assembled at their headquarters in Sullivan street, and marched from thence to Jones' Wood, where the Committee of Airangements had everything in the most perfect order for their reception. A High-lander, who played most delignifully on the bagpines, was stationed at the entrance and regaled the people as they passed with strains of weird and mellow Scotch music. By two o'clock the dancing platforms were crowded by people of all nationalities, and the dance went merrily on uniti a late hour in the evening. The main platform was decorated in an elaborate and tasteful manner, and handsomely festioned with flowers. The main feature of the decorations was the American and St. Andrew's flars intertwined in an artistic and graceful manner. Dancing and general inliarity were kept up until about ten o'clock, when the proceedings terminated in the most harmonious manner.

The following officers of the club were in attendance in full uniform and materially centributed to the enjoyment:—John Goldie, chief; George Gillooly, first chief; George Mitchell, second chief; John Wall, tairu chief, and Henry G. Thompson, fourth chief.

The Reception Committee were:—George Gillooly, gotten up. Snortly before ten in the morning the members of

The Reception Committee were:—George Gillooly, Robert Hamilton and F. Dykes. The Managing Committee:—John Goldle, F. Dykes. Wm. G. Cummings, John Stewart and J. L. Smith.

New Feeder for the Eric Canal—New Opera House in Rome—Personal.

ROME, June 23, 1869. Engineers are at work surveying a new leader for the Eric Canal. The water of Fish Creek is to be taken from near Taberg, and the point of discharge into the Eric will be at Fort Buil, about two miles west of Rome. With this additional supply it is beleved by the State authorities that the water in the long level may be easily kept up to the desired mark. The present feeder at Kome, which lets in the water of the Mohawk, is hardly sufficient for the purpose. Andrew J. Sink, a large property owner and enterprising citizen of Rome, is putting up a new opera house on Dominick street. This will be welfound intelligence to showmen and others, who have found the present hall accommodations in Rome a great drawbuck to successful performances there. The people of Rome are greatly pleased with Mr. Sink's uniertaking, and well they may be.

Mr. John Stryker, of Rome, who was stricken with paralysis last November, has been gradually improving, and is now able to walk about. The use of his left arm, it is thought, will never be fully restored to him. heved by the State authorities that the water in the

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE BEFORE THE TOBACLO MERCHANTS OF EICHMOND.

From the Richmond Whig, June 24.]

Yesteruay atternoon, in answer to invitations, a large number of guests, composed of both the mercantile and professional branches of our community, assembled at the Tobacco Exchange. While the usual daily routine of business was in progress. Chief Justice Chase, accompanied by William B. Macfarland, Esq., and several other gentlemen, entered the room, and after remaining a short time, exchanging saintations with some of the visitors, the Chief Justice was formally infroduced to all present by Mr. E. O. Notting, President of the Eoard of Trade.

Upon being introduced to the

present by Mr. E. O. Nolting, President of the Board of Tride.

Upon being introduced to the assembled merchants, and in response to their cordial greeting, the Chief Justice said:—

1 am in the habit, centlemen, of pronouncing opinions from the bench, and sometimes I ocliver a charge to the jury; but I see here no bench, except that occupied by those gentlemen in front referring to the auctioneer and his assistantss, and no jury box, onless these seats on either side (referring to those occupied by the tobacco bidders), may be called such. So I feel myself rather out of place. You must not expect anything like a speech from me. I can only thank you for the kindness of your welcome, and give utterance to one sentiment, which lives in my heart, and must have utterance from any lips. May God bless you all and make all the future of Virginia be more happy and more prosperous than the must happy and most presperous than the must happy and most presperous than the must happy and most presperous days of the past.

the future of Virginia be more happy and more prosperous than the most happy and most prosperous days of the past.

Mr. Whitams then proposed that the members of the Board, together with the invited guests, should adjourn to another room to partake of refreshments which had been prepared for the occasion. This proposition being generally agreed to, the, whole party repaired to a room on the lower floor of the building, where, set out in formidable array, were a number of large bowls, filled with the most temptingly retreshing beverages, together with the usual accompaniment of edibles. An onshaught was at once commenced, and the manner in which the liquids and other things disappeared was a caution to unbelievers.

During the progress of the refreshing process Mr. Macfarland was called upon to welcome the Chief Justice, which he did in a most appropriate manner, at the same time eulogizing his official and junicial career, which had ever been characterized by his great regard for law, order and justice to all. Several other gentlemen spoke in answer to cairs made for them, after which the guests departed and the members of the Board returned to their tusiness, and seemingly in good butter with each other and the rest of mankind.

NEW YORK CITY.

THE COURTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT-CHIMINAL BRANCH. Close of the Term-Condemnations.

Before Judge Blatchford. The May term of the United States Court was brought to a close yesterday and adjourned. There were several cases, in which parties were charged with a violation of the Internal Revenue laws, incon

Condemnations.
The following cases were yesterday decided:-The following cases were vesterday decided:—

Enited States vs. **Fitzen Pieces Black Nilk, de.—

**This was a smuggling case. The silks were brought over by a steerage passenger on the steamer Australiasian, from Liverpool, in March last, in chests, such as those used by steerage passengers for their luggage. It was claimed that a bribe was offered the inspector of five pounds to pass it. It was proved it was not entered on the ship's manifest, and that no permit to land it was given.

The claimant testified that he brought it in that way to save freight, he having no baggage, and that he had no intention to avoid the duties, but expected it would go to the Custom House and be regularly entered.

The question of the claimant's intent to smuggle was submitted to the jury, who found for the government. The value of the silks was \$5,500.

The United States vs. one Kill, six Mash Tubs, de., found at No. 12 Hamilton street.—A statement of facts was agreed upon between the counsel for the government and the defendant in this case, and by consent a verdict was taken for the government, subject to the decision of the Court as to the questions of law in the case.

INSTER STATES BESTRICT COURT—IN ARBIBALTY

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN ADMIRALTY.

Decisions in Collision Cases. Judge Blatchford has decided the following colli

Sion cases:—
Smith & Davis vs. Sturgis et al.—This was a libel flied on the 31st of March, 1866, by the owners of the schooner Colonel Satterly to recover \$19,000 from the owners of the steaming Yankee, for damages sustained by them through the Yankee running into their schooner on the 28th of December, 1859, in the lower bay of New York, Judge Blatchiord holds that more than six years having elapsed after the collision before the libel was filed, and there being no least excuse for such deany on the part of the liberal excuse for such deany on the part of the liberal excuse for such deany on the part of the liberal excuse for such deany on the part of the liberal excuse for such deany on the part of the liberal excuse for such deany on the part of the liberal excuse for such deany on the part of the liberal excuse for such deany on the part of the liberal excuse for such deany on the part of the liberal excuse for such deany on the part of the liberal excuse for such deany on the part of the liberal excuse for such dealy on the part of the liberal excuse for such dealy on the part of the liberal excuse for such dealy on the part of the liberal excuse for such dealy on the part of the liberal excuse for such dealy on the part of the liberal excuse for such dealy on the part of the liberal excuse for such dealy on the part of the liberal excuse for such dealy on the part of the liberal excuse for such excuses the part of the liberal excuse for such excuse for such excuses the part of the liberal excuse for such excuse for such excuses the part of the liberal excuse for such excuses the part of the liberal excuse for such excuses the part of the liberal excuse for such excuses the part of the liberal excuse for such excuses the part of the liberal excuse the part of the liberal excuses the par

collision before the fibel was filed, and there being no legal excuse for such denay on the part of the fibelants, the claim is barred by its staieness, and ne therefore dismisses the fibel, with costs.

Benner et al. vs. The Sleanner Columbia.—This was a fibel filed by the owners of the propeller Fanne to recover \$50,000 for damages sustained by them by the sinking of that vessel by a collision with the steamer Columbia, on the evening of the 6th of May, 1884, near Fortress Monroe, in the Chesapeake Bay. The Fannie was struck on her starboard side, about her midship, and soon sunk. Judge Blatchford held that the proofs show that the Fannie kept no proper lookout, and that she kept on her course without any regard to the approach of the Columbia, and was, therefore, to blame for the collision. The libel is, therefore, dismissed, with costs.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

Another Alleged Cuban Sympathizer Bailed. Before Commissioner Shields. The United States vs. Charles Currier.—The defend

ant was arrested on the first actual breaking out of the "war on the Cubans," and has been since unde durance vile. Yesterday the necessary double bail-to appear for trial on the indictment and to keep the peace in the meantime—was given and the de-fendant discharged.

SUPREME COURT-SENERAL TERM.

The Real Murder Case-Motion for a New Trial. Before Judges Clerke, Barnard and Cardozo.

John Real, plaintiff in error, vs. The People, de endants.-This case came up on a motion for a new trial. Some interest appeared to be manifested in

Counsel for the prisoner made a lengthy argument in his behalf and recited the circumstances con-nected with the case, which are too well known to in his behalf and recited the circumstances connected with the case, which are too well known to require recapitulation. Counsel having gone over the evidence and commented theron, proceeded to state that the testimony showed that the prisoner at the time of the occurrence was so frenzied and maddened, from some cause or other, that visited accountability upon him for his hand it did not allow him to be prejudiced by his tongue. This referred to the reason the prisoner assigned for his act. It was admitted that he was very much excited at the stationy house. It was contended that the Court, at the trial, erred in excluding the offer of the prisoner's counsel to show the previous cruelty of the deceased to the prisoner-clubbing him in humanly on July 8, 186, when almost insensible from infoxication—to justify an apprehension of similar treatment from the deceased at the time of the homeide. The ground of exclusion was that the defence could not "show isolated transactions of that kind." The Court likewise erred in excluding the questions to James Howe, a witness for the prisoner, as to the impressions the acts and words of the kind." The Court likewise erred in excluding the questions to James Howe, a witness for the prisoner made or left upon his mind, when he had the conversation, and walked with the prisoner between five and eight o'clock, on the afternoon or evening previous to the homicide. Counsel further contended that the Court committed a similar error in excluding the questions to Thomas Mullare, another witness for the prisoner, who testified to lacts occurring before and up to half-past six o'clock on the afternoon of the occurrence in question, uiterly inconsistent with any other idea, if true, than that the prisoner was not right in his mind. The evidence of others proved a condition of mind on the part of the prisoner, on the evening before, and on the very afternoon of the occurrence certainly not very rational, lift did not amount to absoint mental derangement for the time being. The habies of t absolute mental derangement for the time being. The habis of the prisoner were adverted to at length, and it was argued that he was instance from excessive drinking. It was also chamed that the Cont. at the trial erred in excluding the offer of the prisoner's counsel on the examination of Mr. McCauley as tollows:—'undge Stuart—I also propose to show, under your Honor's ruling, that Smetchek bruised and beat the prisoner to the peril of his life on several occasions prior to the killing, and that he also made threats of violence against him, and I propose to bring the knowledge of that (laese threats) to the prisoner.' This, it was contended, was a strong point, because the exception embraced an offer to show threats of violence on the part of the decased against the prisoner, and that these threats were communicated to the prisoner. This knowledge must have, more or less, influenced the feelings and conduct of the prisoner in meeting the deceased, and particularly if the decased attempted any violence upon him. Agam, the Court reinsed to charge the jury that if the proof failed to show which wound it was that actually killed the case was not made out according to the indictment. The evidence showed that there were two womes upon the body of the deceased, and but two, so that the story of three shorts having been seen fired at and into the deceased is not true, if this circumstance, which cannot but be true, is relied upon. The present indictment should have contained two counts, one framed upon the wound in the head, the other upon the wound in the body. If the evidence in this case did not show, beyond all peradventure, that the deceased died from the injury in the head, the prisoner could not be convicted under the indictment. Until the courts hold that an indictment need not set out the injury that caused death and dispense with one of its fundamental attributes, the present exception must be sustained.

The District Attorney replied at length, contending that the suppose of flows in the indictment, were not

The Court reserved decision. Decisions.

Decisions.

Moran vs. The People.—Judgment affirmed.
Richardson vs. Law.—Judgment affirmed.
Krumer vs. New York und Harlem Raitrond.—Judgment affirmed.
Meyer is. Amidon.—Judgment affirmed.
Cauer vs. Bullings.—Motion for reargument denied Scheitter vs. Shuster.—Judgment affirmed.
Lockwood vs. Higging.—Judgment affirmed.
McHerry vs. Havard.—Judgment affirmed.
In rv Daveson vs. Ham.—Reference ordered to ascertain facts.

SUPREME COURT-CHAMBERS. The Eitell-Wakeman Case. Before Referee Hasken.

The case of Mr. John H. Eitell against Messrs Wakeman and Saitney, a full report of which has appeared from time to time in the Heralin, was postponed yesterday, in consequence of the sickness of Ar. Smith, counsel for the plaintiff. The next hearing is set down for the 14th of July.

SUPERIOR COURT. Interesting to Savings Banks.

Before Judge Fithian.
Relecca Baird vs. The Third Avenue Savings

Bank.—The plaintiff in this case, on the 15th of January, 1867, deposited \$500 in the Third Avenue Savings Bank, and now brings action to recover what she claimed was the balance due her, \$573. Plaintiff testified that on the 3d of April, 1867, she drew out \$100, and on the 5th of January, 1868, the further sum of finy dollars, and that these sums were all she ever drew.

It appeared by the testimony of the paying teller that when the plaintiff made her deposit he took a memorandum of her place of residence, place of borth, age, &c., and that whenever she came to draw money he catechaged her so as to satisfy himself of her identity; that on the 3d of April, 1887, she came to the bank with her bank book and desired 40 draw the sum of \$300, which he paid her and took her recept signed by her mark, she being unable to write, entered it in her bank book, as well as the book of the bank, and that his cash account for that day balanced; that on the 23d day of July, 1887, she came to draw the further sum of \$100, but by some inadvertence he omitted to enter it in her bank book, though he observed the other usual formalities, and his cash account for that day balanced; that on the \$101 Annary, 1885, she drew the further sum of fifty dollars. In April, 1868, she came to the bank and desired to draw the balance due her as it appeared in her bank book, but upon comparison of her book with her account it was found that they did not agree, and then upon closer inspection it was discovered that the bank book had been tampered with; that the word "three" and figure "3" in the line after April 3 had been erased, and the word "one" and figure "1" had been written instead. The erasure was placed under a meroscope, and then the alteration plainty appeared. Thereupon the paying teller, under the direction of the actuary, wrote the word "three" and figure "3" over the words that had been written on the crasure, inserted the \$100 paid on the 23d of July which he had inadvertently omitted to enter and tendered to the plaintiff the amount remaining due her, fifty-nine dollars and eighteen cents. her identity; that on the 3d of April, 1867, she came to the bank with her bank book and desired to draw

nts. Mrs. Baird insisted that her book had not been tered: she was entitled to \$350; she went away altered; she was entitled to \$350; she went away and shortly after brought this suit. Her husband testified that he saw her bank book the day she went to draw her balance, and that no erasure had then been made; but on cross-examination he did not sustain himself, and the fact came out that he had no business, though his wife is a poor worker.

woman.
The jury were directed to bring in a sealed verdict, which they did, finding that the plaintiff was entitled only to filty-nine dollars and eighteen cents, the amount tendered her by the bank. John H. Parsons and Amos K. Hadly for the plaintiff; Win. B. Harison and Horace Russell for the defendant.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS-SPECIAL TERM. Supplementary Proceedings-Important Ques

tion of Practice.

Erfore Judge Daly.

Brockway vs. Brien.—A motion was made by plaintiff for an attachment against defendant for contempt in disobeying an order supplemental to execution made by his Honor Judge Brady, dated June 1, 1869, commanding the defendant to appear before Thaddeus H. Lane, referee, and submit to an examination as judgment debtor.

On motion the defendant's counsel admitted ser-

on motion the defendant's counsel admitted service of the order and the disobedience of it under his instructions, and rested his opposition on the fact that although seven or eight orders were granted for the examination of defendant, and motions for attachment for contempt of each of them made against defendant, they were all denied, on the ground that the papers of the plaintin's attorney were informal; but now, to settle the practice, he admitted the papers for contempt in the present motion were correct; but he objected to the jurisdiction of the court, on the grounds that, in February last, an order was made herein appointing Mr. Felix V. B. Kennedy referee, which order, though repudiated by plaintiff after obtaining the same, was still in existence, and that, therefore, the court had no jurisdiction of the proposed contempt.

Mr. Sheehan, who appeared for the defendant, stated he wished to make this a test case to settle the practice in supplementary proceedings, as to his own knowledge great wrong was dong by changing referees and making orders while the first ones were still in force, and set aside by any order of the court, and requested the Judge to settle the practice, which was up to this doubtful.

Judge Daly, in coinciding with defendant's attorney, decided that the first order in a supplementary proceeding must be finished, or some order made by the court in the proceeding, before any other order can be made in the premises settling a vexed question, and denying the motion.

For modon, Mr. Rust; against motion, Mr. J. M. Shee am. vice of the order and the disobedience of it unde

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

ALLEGED CRUELTY TO ANIMALS. The Grand Jury brought in a number of indict ments, to which the prisoners pleaded not guilty.

Among the bills was one for murder in the first degree, found against John Purcell, for the alleged shooting of William Kiernan. The prisoner when arraigned stated that Judge Stuart was his counsel The calendar was composed principally of indic nents for the alleged violation of the act to prevent

The calendar was composed principally of indictments for the alleged violation of the act to prevent crueity to animals. Assistant District Attorney Blant conducted the prosecution of the cases with marked ability and despatch.

John Klauss and William C. Roche were tried upon indictments charging them with brutally treating their horses. The evidence was insufficient to sustain the charges, and they were acquitted.

Peter McKenna was tried on a charge of cruelly treating his horse by driving him through the Seventh avenue on the 17th of April when the hind foot was so diseased that corruption was oozing irom it, rendering it impossible for the horse to use that foot. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty, and the Recorder imposed a fine of twenty-five dollars. William Kiernan, who was charged with cruelly treating his horse, and John Hicker, charged with a similar offence, severally plead guilty. They were each fined twenty-five dollars.

Mr. Bergn. the President of the Society for the Prevention of Crueity to Animals, and Mr. Biant were seen to exchange congratulatory smiles at the success which had crowned their unwearred labors in promoting the humanitarian objects which the society has in view.

Later in the day the Grand Jury came into court, and the foreman having stated that they had finished their business, the Recorder discharged them, with the thanks of the Court.

Samuel Laing, who was acquitted on Wednesday of arson, by a variance between the proof and the indictment, was placed at the bar. Mr. Hutchings stated that the majority of the witnesses in the case were former residents of the State Prison and Penitentary, and believing them to be dispunified he abandoned the case. Mr. Kinizing appeared for the accused.

Sextence of the Egrandary picerockers, John Regres and James McConnell, who was con-

were former residents of the State Firson and Femitentiary, and believing them to be disqualified he
abandoned the case. Mr. Kinizing appeared for the
accused.

SENTENCE OF THE BEOADWAY PICKPOCKETS,
John Roaca and James McConnell, who were convicted of picking the pocket of Mr. McCready in a
Broadway stage, were arraigned for sentence. Counsel for the prisoners made a speech to the Court on a
motion for a new trial, and in the course of his remarks he alleged that the minds of the jury were
poisoned by certain articles which appeared in one
of the penny papers. The Recorder denied the mo
tion, and sentenced Roach and sectonnell to impris
omment in the State Prison for three years.

THE ALLEGED ECKNING OF THE TWENTY-THIRD
STRIET STABLES.

Assistant District Autorney Hutchings rose and
said—May it picase the Court, a complaint was made
before Justice Dowling on the 7th day of this month
against William F. Sheldon, John H. Briggs, Robert
L. Briggs and Heary C. Hoss in regard to some stables which were burned in Twenty-third street, near
Sixth avenue. William P. Sheldon, although on the
papers as a prisoner, is, in fact, the principal witness for the prosecution, whatever that
prosecution may be. It has been impossible for
the Bistrict Autorney to obtain the altendance before
the Grand Jury of one or two other witnesses who
appeared on the examination instigated by the lateFire Marshal Baker against these parties for arson.
The abswer always is, "They are out of town or
sick." Judge Dowling, in accordance with his daty,
in fact, having no other duty to perform upon these
affidavits, there being probable cause, held them
and sent the papers to this court. They were bailed
in the sum of \$50,000, Mr. William P. Earle going
ball for one of the Briggses and Mr. Francis A. Paimer,
President of the kroadway Bank, bull for the other.
Therefore, the only witness in the case who will
appear is William P. Sheldon, whose evidence is the
foundation of the whole superstructure of this case.
He is now in court. Your

an affidavit to that effect. I will read the affidavit which he has made, and which has been sworn to before your Honory:—

City and County of Now Fork.—William P. Sheldon, being and Shenya and Benjamin F. Clayton, June 5, 1829, relative to the firing and burning of the Brings Frothers' states, Nos. II and II West Twenty-third street, and rinning inrough to the Shenya and Shenya

Mr. Hutchings resumed—It therefore becomes my duly, as a matter of exoneration to these two gen-tiemen upon this affidavit, to move to discharge their bail.

Recorder Hackett—The motion is granted, and the

bail is discharged.

Mr. Hutchings—As regards Sheldon, I do not know what will be done with nim yet.

Park to-day, if the weather be nne, commencing at four o'clock.

DROWNED BOY .- The remains of an unknown boy, apparently about twelve years of age, were found floating in the water off the southern end of Blackwell's Island, and removed to the Charity Hospital, where an inquest was held by Coroner Schirmer. The body was much decomposed, and apparently had been in the water for some months. Deceased had on a pair of pants and shoes and stockings.

Atmospheric Phenomenon.-The recent peculiar olor of the sun at its rising and setting and also during most of the day, is caused by the great quantities of heavy and dry vapors in the air. The red appearance of the sun was remarkable at seven o'clock last evening; the moon, about one hour above the southeast horizon, at twenty minutes after nine o'clock, also assumed a strange aspect.

Its color was a deep orange red.

TUMBLED OVERBOARD .- On Wednesday evening Cornelius Cosgrove, late of No. 63 Washington street, fell into the dock from pter No. 6 North river, and was fished out after being nearly drowned. He was taken home and yesterday died from exhaustion consequent upon his immersion in the water. Coroner Flynn heid an inquest on the body. Deceased was sixty years of age and a native of lessload.

DROWNED WHILE WASHING .- Coroner Keenan yesterday held an inquest at No. 125 Perry street on the body of Robert J. Maley, a lad eight years of age. who was drowned the evening previous. Deceased went to the foot of the street in which he lived for the purpose of washing his feet in the North river, and while sitting on a stick of timber, with his feet in the water, fell overboard and was drowned. The body was atheenently recovered by granting. ody was subsequently recovered by grappling.

DEDICATION OF THE SOLDIERS' NATIONAL MONU-MENT AT GETTYSBURG .- This interesting event is MENT AT GETTYSURG.—This interesting event is announced to come off on the 1st of July, on the Gettysburg battle-ground, and in order to afford ample facilities to those who may wish to be present the New Jersey, Pennsylvania Central and Northern Central railroads have united in an arrangement for running trains through from this city to Gettysburg, without change of cars, on Thesday and Wednesday, the 29th and 30th inst., from the foot of Cortlandt street.

STEAMBOAT RACING IN THE BAY .-- A few days ago we informed the public that the steamboats Jesse Hoyt and Magenta, which leave every atternoon at ance same nour, were put upon their best performance in order to test their relative rates of speed. Since that problecation we are informed that the following order has been issued to the captain of the Magenta:—"You will hereafter carry a uniform amount of steam, and not pay any attention to the speed of any boat that may go in company with the Magenta." the same hour, were put upon their best perform-

THE BALTIMORE SAENGERFEST .- At the approaching great Saengerfest at Baltimore, New York will be represented by a chorus of 835 voices. The committee in charge of the arrangements have engaged mittee in charge of the arrangements have engaged a special train, with accommodations for 1,000 persons. The party will leave the city on Saturday, July 10, and the Saengerfest will continue till the 15th. An excursion to Washington and handshaking with President Grant is among the "order of the entertainment." After the close of the Baitimore festival the Socialer Maennerchor of the Nineteenth ward, of this city, under the leadership of Professor Siebert, will visit Richmond, Va., as the guests of the German vocal societies of that city, and attend a Saengerfest there. engerfest there.

SERIOUS ACCIDENTS YESTERDAY .- George Ackland, of No. 412 Mott street, fell from the piazza of his residence and received severe cuts, which were dressed by Surgeon Armstrong, of the Central Police Office. Louis Syms, of No. 27 Catharine street, was run over by a furniture wagon and badly hurt. William Myers, of No. 322 Thirtieth street, was run over by a truck at the corner of East Broadway and Catharine street, and had a shoulder Bractured. Early in the day Patrick Dolan, or Forty-fourth street, between Second and Third avenues, Thomas Kelly, of No. 152 East Fifty-second street, and James Dobbs, of No. 340 East Sixty-first street, were seriously injured by a premature explosion where they were biasting rock in Sixtleth street, between the above named avenues. Dolan was very seriously injured. All the sufferers were taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Sudden Strade Stra dressed by Surgeon Armstrong, of the Central Police

SUDDEN DEATHS .- John M. O'Neil, thirty-two years of age, a native of New York, and a dealer in horses, was seized with a fit corner of Sixty-sixth street and Second avenue, and expired soon afterwards.

Second avenue, and expired soon afterwards. The remains were conveyed to the Morgue, where Coroner Schirmer subsequently held an inquest, after a post-mortem examination, made by Dr. Cushman, beath resulted from "rupture of an aneurism of the neck of the acrta." Deceased lived at the corner of Seventy-eighth street and Fourth avenue, whither the body was taken by the relatives.

A man whose name is unknown, yesterday felt dead in Varick street, near King, when his body was conveyed to the Twenty-eighth precinct polico station. Coroner Flynn was notified of the case.

Miss Frances Kearney, a young woman twenty-three years of age, died suddenly yesterday on the top floor of premises No. 69 Suffolk street. Deceased, who worked in a factory, was about early in the morning preparing to leave for her place of business, when suddenly taken fill, death ensuing soon afterwards. Coroner Flynn was notified to hold an inquest on the body.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

HOW SOME POLICEMEN MAKE ARRESTS ... Samuel Uland was yesterday arraigned before Judge Dowting, at the Tombs, on a charge of being a suspicious person. On investigation of the case it appeared person. On investigation of the case it appeared that officer Wilson, of the Third precinct, arrested the prisoner about eleven o'clock on Thursday evening in Warren street. Mr. Uland told the officer be lived there, but, disbelieving this statement, and not giving him an opportunity to prove his statement, but believing he had secured an intended burglar, the officer took him to the station house, where he was thrust hito a cell and kept there all night. On Mr. Uland providing the correctness of his statement to the officer at the time of his arrest the Judge promptly dismissed the complaint and administered a scatting rebuse to the officer he will not be likely soon to forget.

ORTAINING GOODS THROUGH ALLEGED FALSE PRETENCES .- Mr. Isaac Marks was yesterday arrested and taken before Judge Dowling, at the Tombs, on a charge of obtaining, through false representa-tions, goods of the value of \$1,144 or real the firm tions, goods of the value of \$1,144 of froid the firm of Bradley, Keefer & Weity, No. 6 Lispenard street. Mr. Bradley, the senior member of the firm named, in an adidavit, states that on the 8th inst. Mr. Marks came to their piace of business, represented himself as belonging to the firm of Marks & Cohen, No. 124 Chambers street; that the firm had a capital of \$23,000; that they did not one over \$5,000; that no part of their itabilities were then due and unpaid, and that they had a good bank account at the Tradesmen's National Bank. On the strength of these representations goods for the amount stated were sold to him, since which time it has been ascertained that these representations were false and made with intent to cheat and defraud. The accused, in default of \$2,000 bail, was committed to answer tuese charges.

OBSCENE LITERATURE—RAID BY THE POLICE ON A

OBSCENE LITERATURE-RAID BY THE POLICE ON A DRALER.-The amount of obscene literature and cards that have been circulating extensively in the country as well as in the city for some time past has become such an annoyance to respectable persons that they have made an effort, but until recently an that they have made an enfort, but until recently an unsuccessful one, to ascertain from what quarters they were being issued. A special act was passed by the Legislature in 1895 offering a reward of \$1,000 to any person who would be successful in securing the conviction of any person known to be dealing in these articles. For some time past the passengers on the Harlem and New Haven Railrouds have been annoyed by persons who would approach them with books for sale, and, in nearly every instance, they were tops ranging from twelve to fitteen years of age. Several complaints were made to Captain Speitht, of the Twenty-minth precent, who detailed Roindsman Hudson to try and ascertain where the books were sent from, and on Wednesday afternoon he detected a young man, son of a respectable gentleman in the neighborhood, ofering them for sale, and caused his airrest. The boy stated he had received the books from a newsdealer named Henry Good, who had his stand at the corner of Twenty-seventh street and Fourth avenue, to sell on commission. The officer repaired to the place of the latter, where he found a number of the books similar to the ones found on the person of the book similar to the ones found on the person of the book similar to the ones found on the person of the boy. Yesterday morning Good was arraigned before Justice Fodge, when he stated he had purchased the goods from a man named Charles S. Gilbert, doing business at No. 73 Nassau street. A warrant was issued and piaced in the hands of the roundsman, who, securing the services of detectives McCarty, McGowan and Crowley, later in the day, made a raid upon the piace, where they found dilbert and succeeded in confiscating two large boxes filled with obscene steroscopic views, cands, knives, rings, &c., which they conveyed before Justice Dodge, when if complaint was preferred against the proprietor, to which he picaded not guilty, but was committed in default of \$2,500 ball to answer, walving an examination. unsuccessful one, to ascertain from what quarte

THE CHITTENDEN LIBEL SUIT DISMISSED.

THE WEATHER.—The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudont's pharmacy, Herald Duilding, Broadway, corner of Ann street:—

1888, 1869. 1868, 1869.

3 A. M. 65 72 6 P. M. 75 85 9 A. M. 65 72 6 P. M. 75 85 9 A. M. 65 72 6 P. M. 75 85 9 A. M. 65 72 6 P. M. 75 85 9 A. M. 65 72 6 P. M. 75 85 9 A. M. 65 72 6 P. M. 75 85 9 A. M. 65 72 6 P. M. 75 85 9 A. M. 65 72 6 P. M. 67 76 Average temperature yesterday.

Average temperature yesterday.

Average temperature for corresponding date ast year. 69

Music in the Park.—The Central Park Commissioners announce that there will be music on the missioners announce that there will be music on the common Pleas Court, Judge Green preshing, last week, the case of it. T. Chittenden against William Trevit & Co.—an action to recover damages in the tune Crisis and the cost of the planning disposed of and dismissed at the cost of the planning the case segres with the William Trevit & Co.—an action to recover damages in the Crisis, June 23.]

In the Columbus (Onio) Plan (In Crisis Instruction of the planning.

In the Columbus (Onio) Planning.

In the Columbus (Onio